REMARKS

Claims in the case are 16-21 and 30, upon entry of this amendment. Claims 20 and 21 have been amended, Claim 30 has been added, and Claims 15 and 22-29 have been cancelled without prejudice herein. Claims 1-14 were previously cancelled without prejudice in a Preliminary Amendment dated 16 December 2003.

Basis for added Claim 30 is found in Claim 16, and at page 4, lines 16-18 of the specification.

In the Office Action of 15 April 2005, the Examiner has required an election from amongst three groups of claims: Group I (i.e., Claim 15); Group II (i.e., Claims 16-25); and Group III (i.e., Claims 26-29). Applicants herein affirm the previous provisional election of Group II (i.e., Claims 16-25), that was made by Mr. Joseph Gil in a telephone conversation with the Examiner on 13 April 2005. The election of Group II is herein made without traverse.

All non-elected claims have been cancelled, and Applicants will take appropriate action relative thereto in due course.

Claims 20-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. This rejection is respectfully traversed with regard to the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Claims 22-25 have been cancelled without prejudice herein. Claim 20 has been amended to recite the term "density" in singular rather than plural form. Claim 21 has been amended herein to clearly state that the calcinating step is performed on cobalt(II) hydroxide, thus resulting in the formation of pure-phase cobalt(II) oxide. Basis for the amendment to Claim 21 is found at page 6, lines 19-26 of the specification.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which they regard as their invention. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 16-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 5,250,101 (**Hidaka et al**). This rejection is respectfully traversed in light of the following remarks.

Hidaka et al disclose a method preparing metal or metal hydroxide powder by means of the thermal decomposition of an organic acid metal in the presence of palladium metal. More particularly, Hidaka et al disclose a process or preparing metal or metal hydroxide powder that includes: heating an organic acid metal (e.g., cobalt formate) in the presence of palladium at a temperature elevation rate of 0.5°C to 20°C / minute; and then thermally decomposing the organic acid metal salt in the presence of palladium at a temperature of less than or equal to 400°C. See the abstract; column 1, lines 5-14 and 58-68; and column 6, lines 20-50 of Hidaka et al.

Hidaka et al disclose that the presence of palladium is necessary in their process to allow for thermal decomposition of the organic acid metal at a lower temperature. See the abstract, and column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 2 of Hidaka et al.

At page 3 of the Office Action of 15 April 2005, it is argued that Hidaka et al in Example 2 at column 6, disclose reacting basic cobalt carbonate "with an acid anion which is therefore basic." Applicants disagree, and respectfully submit that the Examiner's position is incorrect. Hidaka et al disclose forming a mixture of methanol, cobalt carbonate and palladium acetate, to which a formic acid solution is added to form a combination of cobalt formate and palladium that is then thermally decomposed to form cobalt powder. See Example 2, at column 2, lines 20-50 of Hidaka et al. A formic acid solution is not and does not represent an aqueous alkaline liquor.

Hidaka et al provide no disclosure, teaching suggestion with regard to using an aqueous alkaline liquor and/or ammonia in their process. Hidaka et al do not disclose, teach or suggest forming an agglomerated cobalt(II) hydroxide by reacting agglomerated cobalt(II) carbonate with an aqueous alkaline liquor and/or ammonia.

In light of the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unanticipated by, and unobvious and patentable over Hidaka et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 16-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over SU 548,570 A (**SU '570**). This rejection is respectfully traversed with regard to the following remarks.

SU '570 discloses the preparation of cobalt protoxide hydrate by reacting cobalt carbonate with aqueous sodium hydroxide. See the English language Derwent abstract (Derwent Acc No. 1977-86019Y) of SU '570, that was previously provided to The Office in an Information Disclosure Statement filed concurrently with the patent application.

A "protoxide" is defined as "[t]that one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen (exclusive of suboxides)." See WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1993 (2nd ed. 1954), included in the appendix herewith. See also http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary_/protoxide.html, also included in the appendix herewith.

As such, SU '570 discloses the formation of a cobalt oxide having water associated therewith. SU '570 does not disclose, teach or suggest the formation of agglomerated cobalt(II) hydroxide by reacting cobalt(II) carbonate agglomerates with aqueous alkaline liquors and/or ammonia.

In light of the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unobvious and patentable over SU '570. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' presently pending claims are deemed to meet all the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, and to define an invention that is unanticipated, unobvious and hence, patentable. Reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of all of the presently pending claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By _____

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APPENDIX

Copies of:

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1993 (2nd ed. 1954); and

http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary_/protoxide.html

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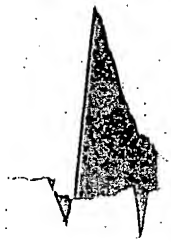

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Pro·tos'te·ga (prō·tŏs'tē·gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *stegē* roof.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large marine turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of North America, having a carapace and plastron somewhat like those of the leatherback. It is the type of a family, **Pro'to·ste'gi·dae** (prō'·tō·stē'jĭ·dē; -stĕj'ĭ·dē).

pro'to·stele' (prō'tō·stēl'; -stē'lē), *n.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, of the earliest portions of stems, and, in the lower pteridophytes, of the whole of the axis; — contrasted with *siphonostele*. See STELE. — **pro'to·ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *adj.*

pro'to·stome (prō'tō·stōm), *n.* *Zool.* The mouth of a gastrula.

pro'to·the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-theca*.] *Zool.* The cup-shaped structure forming the first part of the skeleton in the Madreporaria. — **pro'to·the'cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

pro'to·theme (prō'tō·thēm), *n.* [*proto-* + *theme*.] *Philol.* The most primitive element of a theme or root. *Rare.*

Pro'to·the'ri·a (-thē'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *thērion*, dim. of *thēr* beast.] *Zool.* A subclass of mammals consisting of the monotremes and sometimes also the extinct Allotheria. Cf. EUTHERIA. — **pro'to·there** (prō'tō·thēr), *n.* — **pro'to·the'ri·an** (-thē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

pro'to·troch (prō'tō·trŏk), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *trochos* wheel.] *Embryol.* The ciliated band or ring characteristic of trochosphere larvæ. — **pro·tot'ro·chal** (prō·tŏt'rō·kăl), *adj.*

pro'to·troph'ic (prō'tō·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *trophic*.] *Physiol.* Deriving nutriment, or the energy of anabolism, from uncombined elements, as the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and sulphur bacteria. Cf. HETEROTROPHIC.

pro'to·type (prō'tō·tīp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *prototypon*, fr. Gr. *prōtotypon*, fr. *prōtotypos* original, primitive, fr. *prōtos* first + *typos* type, model. See PROTO-; TYPE.] **1.** An original or model after which anything is copied; a primary form; pattern; exemplar; archetype; as, the *prototype* of a species or of the novel.

2. *Philos.* One of the ideas or patterns in the divine mind after the likeness of which created things are made. Cf. ECTYPE, 2; ARCHETYPE, 4 a.

3. *Biol.* **a** An ancestral form; an archetype. **b** A prototype.

Syn. — PROTOTYPE, ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE. A PROTOTYPE is the pattern or original after which something is copied; an ANTITYPE is the reality of which a given type is the representation or symbol; as, "Christ, Melchizedek's *antitype*" (*Alford*); "a heavenly altar, which is the *antitype* . . . of the earthly" (*id.*). An ARCHETYPE is an original, often ideal, pattern or model; as, "Above the visible world of sense is the invisible, spiritual world, where, in quite Platonic fashion, the *archetypes* of what are most prized on earth are to be found" (*W. F. Adeney*); the *archetype* of all these manuscripts; cf. "the *archetypal* man . . . the amplitude of nature's first design" (*Longfellow*).

— **pro'to·typ'al** (-tīp'ăl), **pro'to·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **pro'to·typ'i·cal** (-tĭp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pro'to·typ'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pro'to·type, *v. t.* To constitute the prototype of.

pro'to·ver'a·trine (prō'tō·vĕr'ȧ·trēn; -trĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-trin.** [*proto-* + *veratrine*.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{51}NO_{11}$, the chief active principle of the rhizomes of white hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

pro·to'vum (prō·tō'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; OVUM.] *Embryol.* A primitive egg; an egg cell exclusive of any nutritive envelope.

pro·tox'ide (prō·tŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*prot-* + *oxide*.] *Chem.* That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen (exclusive of suboxides).

pro·tox'i·dize (prō·tŏk'sĭ·dīz), *v. t.*; **-DIZED** (-dīzd); **-DIZ'ING** (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine with oxygen, as any element, so as to form a protoxide. *Obs.*

pro'to·xy'lem (prō'tō·zī'lĕm), *n.* [*proto-* + *xylem*.] *Bot.* The first-formed xylem developing from the procambium and consisting of narrow, thin-walled, annular or spiral vessels. Cf. PROTOPHLOEM; see METAXYLEM, XYLEM.

Pro'to·zo'a (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-zoa*.] *Zool.* **a** A phylum of animals whose chief characteristics are that the body consists of only a single cell (in a few cases of several or many cells connected to form a colony), and that they reproduce, not by eggs or spermatozoa, but by the fission of the body (usually by a process of mitosis) into two or more new individuals. In some cases a union of two individuals (called *conjugation*) comparable to the process of fertilization in the higher animals is known to occur, but usually only at an interval of many generations. Most of the Protozoa are too minute to be visible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant fresh water. Some are parasites, and (as the malaria parasite) are the cause of special diseases. The group comprises a great variety of forms, some permanently attached, others which crawl by means of temporarily extruded processes (*pseudopodia*) or swim by cilia or long flagella; some which secrete a shell or case, others entirely naked. Among them are the lowest and simplest of known animals, but some exhibit a considerable number of parts and organs differentiated for particular functions. A common classification of the Protozoa is into the classes Sarcodina, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, and Infusoria. **b** [*not cap.*] Pl. of PROTOZOON.

pro'to·zo'a·cide (-zō'ȧ·sīd), *n.* [*Protozoa* + *-cide*.] Any substance used to kill protozoans. — **pro'to·zo'a·cid'al** (-sĭd'ăl; 66), *adj.*

pro'to·zo'al (prō'tō·zō'ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Protozoan.

pro'to·zo'an (-ăn), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

pro'to·zo·e'a (prō'tō·zō·ē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *zoea*.] *Zool.* In certain decapod Crustacea, a larval stage preceding the zoea. — **pro'to·zo·e'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pro'to·zo·i'a·sis (prō'tō·zō·ī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Protozoa* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* Infestation with protozoan parasites, esp. in the intestinal tract; also, the resulting diseased condition.

pro'to·zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Pert. to the Protozoa. **2.** *Geol.* Containing, or belonging to the period of, remains of the earliest discovered life. *Obs.*

pro'to·zo·ol'o·gy (-zō·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* *Zool.* The study of the Protozoa. — **pro'to·zo'o·log'i·cal** (-zō'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pro'to·zo·ol'o·gist** (-zō·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pro'to·zo'on (-zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROTOZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A protozoan. — **pro'to·zo'on·al** (-ŏn·ăl; -l), *adj.*

pro·tract' (prō·trăkt'), *v. t.*; PRO·TRACT'ED; PRO·TRACT'ING. [L. *protractus*, past part. of *protrahere* to draw forth, protract, fr. *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See PORTRAIT, PORTRAY.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate, a war.

2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; defer; also, to retard. *Now Rare.*

3. *Surv.* To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.

4. *Zool.* To extend or protrude; — opposed to *retract*.

Syn. — Lengthen, extend. **Ant.** — Curtail, shorten.

pro·tract', *n.* [LL. *protractus*.] Extension of (time); delay. *Obs.*

pro·tract'ed (prō·trăk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Extended in time; long drawn out; as, a *protracted* evangelistic meeting. — **pro·tract'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **pro·tract'ed·ness**, *n.*

pro·tract'er (-trăk'tẽr), *n.* A protractor.

pro·trac'tile (prō·trăk'tĭl; 155), *adj.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. RETRACTILE. — **pro'trac·til'i·ty** (prō'trăk·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pro·trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [LL. *protractio*.] **1.** The act or an instance of protracting; extension; prolongation; delay; as, the *protraction* of a debate.

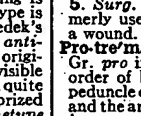
2. *Surv.* A making of a plot, as on paper, or the plot made.

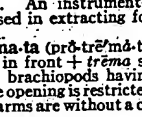
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The prolonging of a syllable beyond its usual value. See PROSODY.

pro·trac'tive (prō·trăk'tĭv), *adj.* That protracts or is protracted; delaying.

pro·trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who protracts, prolongs, or delays.

2. An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing and plotting; a similar instrument for locating distant forest fires.





1 Common Protractor. 2 Protractor with Swiveling Attachment and Vernier.

3. A tailor's adjustable pattern.

4. *Anat.* A muscle which extends a part; — opp. to *retractor*.

5. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

Pro·tre'ma·ta (prō·trē'mȧ·tȧ; -trĕm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* in front + *trēma* slit.] *Paleontol. & Zool.* An order of brachiopods having a hinged shell in which the peduncle opening is restricted to the ventral valve, or absent, and the arms are without a calcareous skeleton. *Productus* is one genus.

pro·trep'tic (prō·trĕp'tĭk), **pro·trep'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *protreptikos*, fr. *protrepein* to turn forward, to urge on.] Hortatory; persuasive; also, doctrinal.

pro·trep'tic (prō·trĕp'tĭk), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*

pro·tri'aene (prō·trī'ēn), *n.* [See 2d PRO-.] *Zool.* A triaene in which the cladi point in a direction opposite to that of the shaft.

pro·trude' (prō·trōōd'; 242), *v.*; **PRO·TRUD'ED** (-trōōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); **PRO·TRUD'ING** (-trōōd'ĭng). [L. *protrudere*, *protrusum*, fr. *pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To thrust forward; to drive or force along, as food being digested. *Now Rare.*

2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to project or stick out; as, to *protrude* one's tongue.

3. To force by obtruding; as, to *protrude* one's opinion.

—, *Intransitive:* To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project; as, his eyes *protrude*.

pro·trud'ent (prō·trōōd'ĕnt; 28), *adj.* Protruding; projecting; bulging.

pro·tru'si·ble (prō·trōō'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being protruded.

pro·tru'sile (-trōō'sĭl; 155), *adj.* So made that it can be protruded or thrust out; as, a *protrusile* proboscis.

pro·tru'sion (prō·trōō'zhŭn; 242), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded; projection; as, the *protrusion* of its jaw; a roof with many *protrusions*.

pro·tru'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* **1.** That thrusts forward or pushes along; propulsive. *Now Rare.*

2. That protrudes or projects; protuberant; as, a *protrusive* jaw; to pull a *protrusive* manuscript from one's pocket.

3. Characterized by obtrusiveness; that forces attention. — **pro·tru'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **pro·tru'sive·ness**, *n.*

pro·tu'ber·ance (prō·tū'bẽr·ăns; 242), *n.* [From PROTUBERANT.] The quality, condition, or fact of being protuberant; as, to lessen the *protuberance* of an underjaw by an operation; also, that which is protuberant; a protrusion or bulge, as a bunch, knot, or bump; as, a *protuberance* on his forehead; a cancerous *protuberance*.

Syn. — See PROJECTION.

pro·tu'ber·an·cy (-ăn·sĭ), *n.* Protuberance.

pro·tu'ber·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [LL. *protuberans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *protuberare*. See PROTUBERATE.] **1.** Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; *protuberant* eyes.

2. Of images, etc., executed in, or as if in, the round or in high relief. *Obs.*

— **pro·tu'ber·ant·ly**, *adv.* — **pro·tu'ber·ant·ness**, *n.*

pro·tu'ber·an'tial (-ăn'shăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a solar prominence, or protuberance.

pro·tu'ber·ate (prō·tū'bẽr·āt; 242), *v. i.* [LL. *protuberatus*, past part. of *protuberare* to bulge out, fr. L. *pro* forward + *tuber* a hump. See TUBER.] To swell beyond a surface; to bulge out; to form a prominence or protuberance. — *v. t.* To cause a protuberance of or in. *Rare.*

pro·tu'ber·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Protuberance. *Rare.*

pro·tu'ber·ous (prō·tū'bẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Protuberant. *Rare.*

Pro·tu'ra (prō·tū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + *-ura*.] *Zool.* An order of very minute, primitive, wingless, blind insects, lacking antennæ, and with the mouth parts concealed within the head. They undergo no noticeable metamorphosis except an increase in the number of abdominal segments. — **pro·tu'ran** (-răn), *adj.* & *n.*

pro·tu'tor (prō·tū'tẽr), *n.* [*pro-* + *tutor*.] *Civil Law.* One who acts as tutor or guardian without legal appointment.

pro·tu'tor·y (-tū'tẽr·ĭ), *n.* Office or tenure of a protutor.

pro'tyle (prō'tīl; -tĭl), *n.* Also **pro'tyl.** [*Prot-* + Gr. *hylē* stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

Pro·tyl'o·pus (prō·tĭl'ō·pŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-, TYLOPODA.] *Paleontol.* A genus of camels found in the Upper Eocene of North America. The animal was no larger than a jack rabbit, the teeth formed a continuous series, the lower arm and leg bones were not fused, and there were four functional toes on the front feet.

pro'type (prō'tīp), *n.* [See PRO-; TYPE.] *Paleontol.* The first complete specimen to be described of a species previously known only from an incomplete type.

proud (proud), *adj.*; **PROUD'ER** (-ẽr); **PROUD'EST.** [ME. *proud*, *prout*, *prud*, *prut*, fr. AS. *prūt*, *prūd*, like ON. *prūthr* stately, handsome, fr. OF. *prud* valiant (F. *preux*). See PROW, *adj.*; cf. PRIDE.] **1.** Lordly; of high estate.

2. Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly.

And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare. *Keble.*

b Exulting (in); being highly satisfied or pleased; elated; — often with *of*; as, *proud* of one's country. "*Proud* to be checked and soothed." *Keble.* **c** Glad; pleased; happy; as, I'm *proud* to see you. *Now Dial.* **d** Having a feeling of proper self-respect or self-esteem; as, too *proud* to be mean.

3. Having or exhibiting great vitality, power, force, etc.; as: **a** *Obs.* Valiant. **b** Full of mettle; as, a *proud* steed. **c** Flooding; swollen; — of bodies of water. **d** Growing or swelling to excess, as plants, sap, flesh.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; admirable. "*Proud* titles." *Shak.* "The *proud* temple's height." *Dryden.*

5. Arising from, or produced by, pride; presumptuous; haughty; as, a *proud* look or word.

6. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

7. Protuberant; of a roof, high-pitched. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

8. Raking forward; as a rowlock thole.

9. *Mech.* Having a large amount of top rake.

Syn. — Lofty, supercilious; conceited, vain; independent; self-respecting; elated, gratified; noble, impressive, imposing.

Ant. — Humble, modest; ashamed.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

proud-blind	**proudhearted**	**proud-pillared**
proud-blooded	**proud-looking**, *adj.*	**proud-prancing**, *adj.*
proud-crested	**proud-minded**	**proud-quivered**
proud-exulting, *adj.*	**proud-mindedness**	**proud-spirited**
proud-glancing, *adj.*	**proud-paced**	**proud-stomached**

— ***as proud as Punch.*** Extremely proud or self-satisfied. See PUNCH. — ***to do proud.*** To give (oneself or another) cause for gratification or justifiable pride; to make proud. *Colloq.*

proud (proud), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or be or become, proud; to be full of mettle or spirit. *Obs.*

proud, *adv.* Proudly. *Obs.*

proud, *n.* Pride; a proud person. *Archaic.*

proud flesh. *Med.* An exuberant growth of granulation tissue in a wound or ulcer.

proud'ful (*Scot.* prōōd'fo͝ol; -fo͝ol), *adj.* Proud. *Now Dial.*

proud'ish (proud'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat proud. *Rare.* — **proud'ish·ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

proud'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A proud person. *Contemptuous.*

proud'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With pride or a manner suggestive of pride; with elation.

2. Excellently; successfully. *Dial., U. S.*

proud'-pied', *adj.* Beautifully or splendidly variegated. *Obs.*

proust'ite (prōōs'tīt), *n.* [After J. L. *Proust* (1754–1826), French chemist.] *Mineral.* An arsenic silver sulphide, Ag_3AsS_3, of a cochineal red, in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 5.57. Cf. PYRARGYRITE.

pro'ut de ju're (prō'ŭt dē jo͝o·rē). [L.] As by or of right.

pro'ut de le'ge (-lē'jē). [L.] As by law; as legally.

Prout's hy·poth'e·sis (prouts). *Chem.* The hypothesis, advanced in 1815–16 by William Prout, an English chemist, that the atomic weights of all other elements are exact multiples of that of the lightest, hydrogen, and hence that hydrogen is the primary substance from which the other elements have been formed. Modern atomic theory includes a very similar conception. See NUCLEUS, 14.

prov'a·ble (prōov'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *probabilis*.] **1.** That may be proved.

2. *Obs.* **a** That may be approved. **b** Probable; plausible.

3. Profitable; — of stock or crops. *Dial.*

— **prov'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **prov'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **prov'a·bly**, *adv.*

prov'and (prŏv'ănd), *n.* [See PROVENDER.] Provender; food. *Archaic & Dial.*

prov'ant (-ănt), *n.* **a** = PROVAND. **b** A sutler. *Beau. & Fl.*

prov'ant, *v. t.* To provide for; to feed. *Obs.*

prove (prōōv), *v.*; **PROVED** (prōōvd); **PROV'ING** (prōōv'ĭng). [OF. *prover*, 3d sing. pres. *prueve* (whence F. *preve*), F. *prouver*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper, fr. *pro* before + the root meaning to be, contained in *fui*; akin to Skr. *prabhu* prominent. See PRO-; BE. Cf. DUBIOUS, PROBABLE, PROBE, PROBITY, PROOF, REPROBATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; now, esp., to subject to a technical testing process; as, to *prove* cannon, gold, coal; also, to try out.

2. To know by trial; to experience; suffer; also, *Scot.*, to taste; enjoy. *Archaic.*

Where she, captivèd long, great woes did *prove*. *Spenser.*

3. To demonstrate to be true. Cf. PROVEN.

4. To evince, establish, or ascertain, by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to demonstrate; show.

They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove*. *J. H. Newman.*

5. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will, a witch.

6. *Obs.* **a** To attempt. **b** To approve.

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pro'to·stron'ti·um, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to·sul'phate, *n.*, **pro'to·sul'phide**, *n.* See PROTO-, 5.

pro'to·syn'to·nose (prō'tō·sĭn'tō·nōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTOSE.

pro'to·tax'ites, *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Taxites*.] See NEMATOPHYTON.

pro'to·tipe. Prototype. *Ref. Sp.*

pro'to·ti·ta·ni'um, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

Pro'to·tra'che·a'ta (prō'tō·trā'kē·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ONYCHOPHORA. [1 a.]

pro'to·ty'rant, *n.* See PROTO-, 1.

pro'to·va·na'di·um, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to·ver'te·bra, *n.* **a** = PRIMITIVE SEGMENT. **b** = MYOTOME, 1 a. — **pro'to·ver'te·bral**, *adj.*

Pro·tra'che·a'ta (prō·trā'kē·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; TRACHEA.] *Zool.* Syn. of ONYCHOPHORA. — **pro·tra'che·ate**, *adj.* & *n.*

pro·tract'ile, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·trac'tive. Protractive. *R. S.*

pro·trade', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'tra·di'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'tra·di'tion·al**, *adj.*

pro·trag'e·dy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·trag'ic**, **pro·trag'i·cal**, *adj.* [4.]

pro·trans'fer, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro'trans·la'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'tran·sub·stan'ti·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·trav'el, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·treas'ur·er, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro·trea'ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Tri·pol'i·tan, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·trop'i·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-.

pro·trud'a·ble (prō·trōōd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·tru'siv. Protrusive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·tu'ber·a'tion (prō·tū'bẽr·ā'shŭn), *n.* A protuberating; protuberance. *Obs.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Tu·nis'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·un'ion**, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·un'ion·ist**, *adj.* & *n.*

pro'·Turk', *adj.* Also **pro'·Turk'ish.** See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Tyr'o·lese', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·U·ru·guay'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

proud'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro'·U·krain'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

proul, **proule.** † PROWL. [4.]

pro'·Uls'ter·ite, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·u·ni·form'i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·un'ion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·un'ion·ist**, *adj.* & *n.*

pro'·U'ni·tar'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·U·ru·guay'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Proust's law (prōōsts). [After J. L. *Proust*. See PROUSTITE.] *Chem.* = LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.

prov'a·bl. Provable. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·vac'cin·ist, *adj.* & *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'vang, *n.* A probang. *Obs.*

Dictionary

protoxide

pro·tox·ide [prō tók sīd] (*plural* pro·tox·ides)

noun

oxide with lowest proportion of oxygen: an oxide of an element that has the lowest proportion of oxygen of all the oxides of that element